IN THE CLAIMS:

The text of all pending claims, (including withdrawn claims) is set forth below. Cancelled and not entered claims are indicated with claim number and status only. The claims as listed below show added text with <u>underlining</u> and deleted text with ~~strikethrough~~. The status of each claim is indicated with one of (original), (currently amended), (cancelled), (withdrawn), (new), (previously presented), or (not entered).

Please **CANCEL** claims 28 and 34 without prejudice or disclaimer, and **AMEND** claims 29 and 30 as follows:

Claim 1 (Previously Presented): A method of managing disc defects occurring on a write once disc that is a single recording layer disc in which a lead-in area, a data area, and a lead-out area are sequentially formed and a first spare area and a second spare area are formed at both ends of the data area, respectively, the method comprising:

allocating a first temporary defect management area (TDMA) to at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area;

allocating a second TDMA between the first spare area and a user data area or between the user data area and the second spare area;

allocating a defect management area (DMA) to at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area; and

performing disc defect management using the first and second TDMAs and the DMA, including recording temporary management information, which is most recently updated in the first or second TDMA, in the DMA.

Claim 2 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 1, wherein the performing disc defect management comprises:

updating and recording temporary management information in the second TDMA, when a predetermined number of clusters are recorded in the user data area or when a verify-after-write method is performed a predetermined number of times; and

updating and recording the temporary management information in the first TDMA in recording operation units.

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Claim 3 (Previously Presented): A method of managing disc defects occurring on a write once disc that is a dual layer optical disc including a first recording layer in which a lead-in area, a data area, and an outer area are formed along a recording path and a first spare area and a second spare area are respectively formed at both ends of the data area, respectively; and a second recording layer in which an outer area, a data area, and a lead-out area are formed along a recording path and a third spare area and a fourth spare area are respectively formed at the both ends of the data area, the method comprising:

allocating a first temporary defect management area (TDMA) to at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area;

allocating a second TDMA between the first spare area and a user data area in the data area, on the first recording layer of the write once disc, and/or between the fourth spare area and a user data area in the data area, on the second recording layer of the write once disc;

allocating a defect management area (DMA) to at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area; and

performing disc defect management using the first and second TDMAs, and the DMA, including recording temporary management information, which is most recently updated in the first or second TDMA, in the DMA.

Claim 4 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 3, wherein the performing disc defect management comprises:

updating and recording temporary management information in the second TDMA, when a predetermined number of clusters are recorded in the user data area or when a verify-after-write method is performed a predetermined number of times; and

updating and recording the temporary management information in the first TDMA in recording operation units.

Claim 5 (Original): A method of managing disc defects occurring on a write once disc, the method comprising:

updating a second temporary defect management area (TDMA) of a data area of the write once disc whenever data is recorded in the data area in a predetermined recording period;

updating a first TDMA formed in at least one of a lead-in area, a lead-out area, and an outer area of the write once disc whenever data is recorded in the data area of the write once disc in another predetermined recording period; and

recording temporary management information, which is most recently updated in the first or second TDMA, in a defect management area (DMA) formed in at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area.

Claim 6 (Original):   The method of claim 5, wherein the updating the second TDMA comprises updating and recording temporary management information whenever a predetermined number of clusters are recorded in the data area or a verify-after-write method is performed a predetermined number of times.

Claim 7 (Original):   The method of claim 5, wherein the updating the first TDMA comprises updating and recording temporary management information in recording operation units.

Claim 8 (Original):   The method of claim 5, wherein the updating the second TDMA further comprises:

recording data in predetermined units;

verifying the recorded data to detect a defective portion of the write once disc where a defect occurs;

temporarily storing information pointing to the defective portion and information pointing to a replacement portion for the defective portion in a memory;

reading the information stored in the memory and recording the read information as temporary defect information; and

recording temporary defect management information managing the recorded temporary defect information.

Claim 9 (Previously Presented):   A disc drive, comprising:

a pickup to record data on and read data from a write once disc that is a single recording layer disc in which a lead-in area, a data area, and a lead-out area are sequentially formed and first and second spare areas are respectively formed at opposite ends of the data area; and

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a controller arranged to control the pickup to allocate a first temporary defect management area (TDMA) to at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area of the write once disc, to allocate a second TDMA between a first spare area and a user data area or between the user data area and a second spare area, to allocate a defect management area (DMA) to at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area, and to perform disc defect management on the write once disc using the allocated first and second TDMAs and the DMA, including recording temporary management information, which is most recently updated in the first or second TDMA, in the DMA.

Claim 10 (Previously Presented): The disc drive of claim 9, wherein the controller controls the pickup to update and record temporary management information in the second TDMA, when a predetermined number of clusters are recorded in the user data area, or when a verify-after-write method is performed a predetermined number of times, and to update and record temporary management information in the first TDMA in recording operation units.

Claim 11 (Previously Presented): A disc drive, comprising:

a pickup to record data on and read data from a write once disc that is a dual layer disc including a first recording layer in which a lead-in area, a data area including a user data area and first and second spare areas respectively formed at opposite ends of the user data area, and an outer area are formed along a recording path; and a second recording layer in which an outer area, a data area including a user data area and third and fourth spare areas respectively formed at opposite ends of the user data area, and a lead-out area are formed along a recording path; and

a controller arranged to control the pickup to allocate a first temporary defect management area (TDMA) to at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area of the write once disc, to allocate a second TDMA between the first spare area and the user data area on the first recording layer and/or between the fourth spare area and the user data area on the second recording layer, to allocate a defect management area (DMA) to at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area and the outer area, and to perform disc defect management on the write once disc using the allocated first and second TDMAs and the DMA, including recording temporary management information, which is most recently updated in the first or second TDMA, in the DMA.

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Claim 12 (Previously Presented): The disc drive of claim 11, wherein the controller controls the pickup to update and record temporary management information in the second TDMA, when a predetermined number of clusters are recorded in the user data area, or when a verify-after-write method is performed a predetermined number of times, and to update and record temporary management information in the first TDMA in recording units.

Claim 13 (Previously Presented): A disc drive comprising:

a pickup arranged to record data on and read data from a write once disc having a lead-in area, a data area, and a lead-out area in which the data area is provided with a user data area and first and second spare areas respectively formed at opposite ends of the user data area; and

a controller arranged to control the pickup to update a second temporary defect management area (TDMA) formed in the user data area of the write once disc when data is recorded in the user data area in a predetermined recording period, to update a first TDMA allocated in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area of the write once disc when data is recorded in the user data area in another predetermined recording period, and to record temporary management information, which is recently updated and recorded in the first or second TDMA, in a defect management area (DMA) allocated in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area.

Claim 14 (Previously Presented): The disc drive of claim 13, wherein the controller controls the pickup to update the second TDMA by updating and recording temporary management information in the second TDMA, when a predetermined number of clusters are recorded in the user data area, or when a verify-after-write method is performed a predetermined number of times.

Claim 15 (Original): The disc drive of claim 13, wherein the controller controls the pickup to update the first TDMA by updating and recording temporary management information in the first TDMA in recording units.

Claim 16 (Original): The disc drive of claim 13, further comprising:

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a memory,

wherein the controller controls the pickup to record data in the user data area in predetermined units so as to update the second TDMA, verify the recorded data to detect a defective portion of the write once disc where a defect occurs, temporarily store information pointing to the defective portion and information pointing to a replacement portion for the defective portion in the memory, read the information stored in the memory and record the read information as temporary defect information in the second TDMA when the verify-after-write method is performed a predetermined number of times, and further record temporary defect management information for managing the recorded temporary defect information in the second TDMA.

Claim 17 (Previously Presented): A write once disc that is a single record layer disc in which a lead-in area, a data area, and a lead-out area are sequentially formed and a first spare area and a second spare area are sequentially formed in the data area, the write once disc comprising:

a defect management area (DMA) formed in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area;

a first temporary defect management area (TDMA) formed in at least one of the lead-in area and the lead-out area; and

a second TDMA formed between the first spare area and a user data area or between the user data area and the second spare area,

wherein temporary management information, which is most recently updated in the first or second TDMA, is recorded in the defect management area (DMA).

Claim 18 (Previously Presented): The write once disc of claim 17, wherein temporary management information is updated and recorded in the second TDMA, when a predetermined number of clusters are recorded in the user data area or when a verify-after-write method is performed a predetermined number of times.

Claim 19 (Original): The write once disc of claim 17, wherein temporary management information is updated and recorded in the first TDMA in recording operation units.

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Claim 20 (Original): The write once disc of claim 17, wherein temporary management information, which is most recently recorded in the first or second TDMA, is recorded in the DMA for disc finalization.

Claim 21 (Previously Presented): A write once disc that is a dual layer optical disc including a first recording layer in which a lead-in area, a first data area, and a first outer area are sequentially formed along a recording path and a first spare area and a second spare area are formed at both ends of the first data area, and including a second recording layer in which a second outer area, a second data area, and a lead-out area are sequentially formed along a recording path and a third spare area and a fourth spare area are respectively formed at both ends of the second data area, the write once disc comprising:

a DMA formed in at least one of the lead-in area, lead-out area, and outer area;

a first TDMA formed in at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area; and

a second TDMA formed between the first spare area and a user data area of the first data area on the first recording layer, and/or between the fourth spare area and the user data area of the second data area on the second recording layer,

wherein recording temporary management information, which is most recently updated in the first or second TDMA, is recorded in the DMA formed in at least one of the lead-in area, the lead-out area, and the outer area.

Claim 22 (Previously Presented): The write once disc of claim 21, wherein temporary management information is updated and recorded in the second TDMA, when a predetermined number of clusters are recorded in the user data area or when a verify-after-write method is performed a predetermined number of times.

Claim 23 (Original): The write once disc of claim 21, wherein temporary management information is updated and recorded in the first TDMA in recording operation units.

Claim 24 (Original): The write once disc of claim 21, wherein temporary management information, which is most recently updated and recorded in the first or second TDMA, is recorded in the DMA.

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Claim 25 (Previously Presented): A method of managing defects in a recording medium, comprising:

allocating a first temporary defect management area (TDMA) to a first predetermined area on the recording medium;

allocating a second TDMA to a second predetermined area on the recording medium;

allocating a defect management area (DMA) to the first predetermined area; and

performing disc defect management using the first TDMA, the second TDMA and the DMA, including recording temporary management information, which is most recently updated in the first or second TDMA, in the DMA,

wherein the second predetermined area is within a data area of the recording medium and is separate from the first predetermined area, and

wherein the recording medium is a write once optical disc.

Claim 26 (Canceled):

Claim 27 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 25, wherein the write once optical disc is a single recording layer optical disc.

Claim 28 (Canceled):

Claim 29 (Currently Amended): The method of claim ~~28~~25, wherein the second predetermined area is a predetermined section of the data area of the optical disc.

Claim 30 (Currently Amended): The method of claim ~~28~~29, wherein the data area comprises a first spare area storing defect replacement information, a user data area storing data, and a second spare area storing defect replacement information.

Claim 31 (Original): The method of claim 30, wherein the second predetermined area is at least one of a section within the data area between the first spare area and the user data area and a section within the data area between the user data area and the second spare area.

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Claim 32 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 25, wherein the write once optical disc is a dual recording layer optical disc comprising a first recording layer and a second recording layer.

Claim 33 (Original): The method of claim 32, wherein the first predetermined area is at least one of a lead-in area, a lead-out area, a first outer area, and a second outer area of the optical disc.

Claim 34 (Canceled):

Claim 35 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 33, wherein the data area comprises:

a first spare area storing defect replacement information, a first user data area storing data, and a second spare area storing defect replacement information formed between the lead-in area and a first outer area of the first recording layer; and

a third spare area storing defect replacement information, a second user data area storing data, and a fourth spare area storing defect replacement information formed between a second outer area and the lead-out area of the second recording layer.

Claim 36 (Original): The method of claim 35, wherein the second predetermined area is at least one of a section between the first spare area and the first user data area and a section between the second user data area and the fourth spare area.

Claim 37 (Previously Presented): The method of claim 25, wherein the first TDMA and the second TDMA are allocated so that the write once optical disc is compatible with a rewritable disc drive, and the disc defect management is performed on the write once optical disc using the rewritable disc drive.

Claim 38 (Original): The method of claim 37, further comprising:

finalizing the optical disc by recording at least one of the first TDMA and the second TDMA to the DMA based on the TDMA having the most current defect management information.